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Talk of President KIM IL SUNG

With Panamanian Journalists' Delegation

PYONGYANG, Oct. 23 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 1 the Editor-in-Chief of "Matutino" and the Editor-in-Chief of "El Panama America," Panamanian papers, who were on a visit to our country as a Panamanian journalists' delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

The September 13 issue of "Matutino" and the October 6 issue of "El Panama America" carried in place of honor portraits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed the full text of the talk of the leader with the editors-in-chief of these papers, according to a report from Panama.

Follows the full text of the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

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I, on behalf of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly welcome you.

You are the first guests to visit our country as Panamanian journalists. So we received you as most distinguished guests, as we would a government delegation.

Your visit to our country will greatly help towards strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Panamanian peoples. I firmly believe that your visit to our country will mark an occasion for the development of the relations between the peoples of our two countries on better terms.

I express deep thanks to you for coming to our country and inspiring the struggle of our people for the reunification of the fatherland and socialist construction. I am also grateful for your good words for our country and our people and for me.

I am very glad to meet you, the envoys of the Panamanian people, today and become good friends with you.

You asked me a number of questions, which I am now going to answer briefly.

Let me begin with the education policy of our country.

Before entering upon the education policy, I would like to brief you on the historical conditions of our country. Only then may you have a correct understanding of the education policy of our country, I think.

As you know, our country is a small one situated geographically between big powers. The past history of our country was full of twists and turns. The feudal rulers obsessed with flunkeyism, far from thinking of developing the country, were split into a number of factions and deeply engaged in factional strife, each backed by a big power. They were at loggerheads in power struggle, one faction supported by this big power and another supported by that one. Under this situation, our people were devoid of conditions for acquiring political knowledge and scientific and technological knowledge and developing the country.

Consequent upon the factional strife of the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers, our country was swallowed up by the Japanese imperialists in 1910 and our people were forced into colonial slavery for 36 years under the Japanese imperialist rule.

Our people waged a valiant struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and achieve the liberation of the fatherland, finally defeating Japanese imperialism and winning national independence in 1945.

Through the bitter experiences of colonial slavery for nearly half a century, our people became firmly determined not to be deprived of the country by the imperialists again. We are resolved to reunify without fail the divided country in our generation and build a rich and powerful country and hand it over to the younger generation.

The younger generation must be reared to be the dependable master of the country so they may not be subjected to imperialist oppression and exploitation.

National cadres were very few in our country in the past. National cadres serving their people and their nation are needed for building a sovereign and independent state. It is the cadre who decides everything. The prosperity and development of the country cannot be achieved, unless one's own national cadres are brought up.

It is also necessary to enhance the political and cultural standards of the entire people for building a rich, powerful and civilized country. The entire people must be politically awakened and possessed of highly developed science and technology, particularly when a small country wants to have its political independence guaranteed, achieve economic self-sustenance and realize self-defence in national defence.

Therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward people's education and training of national cadres as most important tasks for the building of a new society and have directed great efforts to them from the first days following the liberation.

We dedicate our primary efforts to the education and training of the youth and children, though the nation's economic life is not yet very affluent and quite a few difficulties lie before us. Now we devote everything to the future. Though we underwent all sufferings, deprived of the right to study under the colonial rule in the past, we are struggling to see that the new, rising generation lives in happiness, free of such sufferings, and striving to bring up the younger generation to be the full-fledged master of the new society without exploitation and oppression.

In the education of the younger generation, we adhere to the principle of combining school education, social education and family education together. We do not place importance only on school education in educating the younger generation. School education is, of course, of primary importance in the education of the youth and children. But school education alone is not enough to satisfactorily educate the younger generation. The youth and children can be given revolutionary education and reared into able national cadres only when school education is properly combined with social education and family education.

In school education, social education and family education, our Party puts main emphasis on educating the youth and children to have the spirit of socialist patriotism, the spirit of opposing imperialism and ardently loving the socialist fatherland, on the principles of socialist pedagogy. This is our important educational line.

What is important in socialist pedagogy is to educate the younger generation to oppose imperialism and have the attitude of a master towards revolution. It is also important to educate and train the new, rising generation to infinitely love the socialist fatherland and discard the antiquated and rotten elements and develop good elements of their national cultural heritage and tradition in keeping with the demands of the reality.

Socialist pedagogy also calls for bringing up and educating the younger generation to like to work for the fatherland and the people, value and take care of all the wealth created by the people and strive hard to acquire scientific knowledge and technology necessary for building a good society.

The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is, in a word, to educate and train people into socialist patriots and new communist type of men who, in the collectivist spirit of "one for all and all for one," struggle with all devotion for the fatherland and the people.

What I have recounted above may be called the basic policy maintained by us in the education of the youth and children. I think you can know more in detail about our Party's policy of the education of the youth and children, if you read other books written by us.

Our country has made many successes in the education of the youth and children and in the training of national cadres by carrying our Party's education policy into practice.

We had few national technical personnel right after liberation. But today we have 600,000 graduates from universities and colleges or from higher technical schools.

The Japanese imperialists did not teach Koreans any technology in the past. There were in our country only scores of people who had graduated from universities and colleges right after liberation. There was only one university in Seoul in our country under the Japanese imperialist rule. Even that single university had only literary and law courses, not a technical course. Only such courses as literature and law, not a technical course. As a result, our country had in the past only a few lawyers and doctors and no national scientists and technical personnel.

We greatly treasured and took good care of the few intellectuals after liberation. Although they came from wealthy families, they had anti-imperialist consciousness and national revolutionary spirit because they had been subjected to national discrimination by the Japanese imperialists in studying. We, therefore, broadly embraced and educated them to serve their nation and people.

The intellectuals educated by us took an active part in the building of a new fatherland and did a lot of work particularly in training national technical personnel. As a result, we have a large contingent of national cadres today.

Now it is our own national cadres who conduct education, run factories and enterprises and excellently manage the state and society. We take great pride in this success. This success made by us is a shining victory for the correct education policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

We will energetically strive to implement our Party's education policy more thoroughly in the future.

An 11-year compulsory education is now in force in our country. It is a compulsory education of the highest level comprising one-year compulsory preschool education and 10-year compulsory school education.

By enforcing the 11-year compulsory education we are bringing up all members of the new, rising generation as able builders of socialism and communism possessed of the knowledge of perfect secondary schooling.

We are bending much efforts also on the work for raising the level of general knowledge of the working people and their cultural and technological level, while paying deep attention to the education of the new, rising generation.

A majority of the adults in our country could not study science and technology in the past owing to the harsh colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The aged people who were denied an opportunity of receiving systematic education in the past already graduated from working people's schools and now study at working people's middle schools at factories and enterprises. We will help all of them acquire the knowledge above the level of middle school graduates.

We are also guiding all the working people to learn one technique or more. We, in this way, intend to rapidly raise our country's level of science and technology which was once backward.

Working people and functionaries take to flunkeyism unless their level of science and technology is high. If one falls behind others in science and technology, he naturally looks up to others and worships developed countries.

If one fails to develop national culture and art, he brings in other country's culture and art and proves powerless to check the cultural infiltration of imperialism. We strictly guard against the possible infiltration into our country of all brands of decadent bourgeois reactionary culture and way of life spread by the imperialists.

In order to bar the cultural infiltration of imperialism, it is necessary to create and develop *Juche*-based national culture and art. *Juche*-based national culture and art must be national in form and socialist in content and must be made to serve well the masses of the people in their political and cultural life.

It is very important to educate and train cadres in raising the overall political and cultural level of society.

Only when the political and ideological level of the cadres, the commanding personnel of the revolution, and their technical and practical level are high is it possible to energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction and satisfactorily solve the question of raising the overall cultural and technical level of the working people.

I have heard that you visited the National Economy Institute yesterday. There are many institutes of that kind in our country. There we train and re-educate functionaries of state and economic organs and management workers of factories and enterprises.

There is also in our country the Higher Party School which trains and re-educates Party workers and there are communist colleges in local areas. And there are schools training functionaries of working people's organisations, the International Relations College and Military University. Like this, there are in our country many higher educational institutions training and re-educating cadres of different domains beside general universities and colleges.

At these higher educational institutions, we arm the cadres with the revolutionary ideas of our Party and its policies and teach them knowledge needed for managing and running state and economic organs, factories and enterprises in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Our country has also a system under which the entire people study.

Our Party regards study as a revolutionary work. We have established a revolutionary habit of study whereby the whole Party, whole people and whole army study under the motto: "Study is the first duty of the people making revolution."

It is a rule in our country that all the functionaries study for more than two hours after work every day. And they attend a lecture every Wednesday and have a collective study half a day on Saturdays. And all the cadres receive re-education at schools for one month a year, leaving their names on the rolls of their offices.

The whole country and the entire people studying in this way, the political and ideological level and cultural and technical level of our people are rising fast.

We have a plan to increase the number of our intellectuals to one million in the near future by strengthening the work of school education and thoroughly establishing the system under which the entire people study.

We are now striving to working-classize the entire people. And we intend to intelligentsiaize all of them in the future. We do not widely use the word of intelligentsialization of the working people, as it sounds like turning them into petty-bourgeoisie. But the intellectuals we refer to now are not the petty-bourgeois intellectuals as stratum of the old society, but the revolutionary intellectuals of the working class. So we may use the word of intelligentsialization under condition of the working-classization of all the working people, I think.

We are now following an education policy for letting the entire people study on the responsibility of the state. Now as many as 3.5 million children are growing at the nurseries and kindergartens at state and social expenses and 4.5 million students are studying at schools of all levels from the primary school to the university in our country. This means that more than half of the population, beside the people studying without leaving their jobs, receive education at the expense of the state. The education of more than half of the population at state expense involves a very large financial expenditure for the educational work. But we do not regard it as a burden, but take pride in it. It is rather heavy for us now, but the future prospect is very bright.

Our people educated and trained by our Party will never be subjugated again by the imperialists nor will they return to the society where exploitation and oppression prevail. And our people will not take to flunkeyism, but will take part in socialist construction as the master with high national pride and honour. Through the active struggle of our people our coutnry will be turned into a richer and stronger socialist state and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be surely attained.

I can tell you many more things if I should give you a detailed account of the education policy of our country. But I think I have answered the main point of your question.

Next, I will tell you about the question of Korea's reunification.

Our people have struggled for the reunification of the fatherland for nearly 30 years since the country was divided into the north and the south due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The struggle for national reunification in our country is a struggle between the patriot and the traitor. While we are energetically struggling for the complete independence and reunification of the country, the south Korean authorities are scheming to perpetuate the division, still leaving a half of the land of the country to the imperialists. Reunification is patriotism and division is treachery.

I have no intention to speak ill of the south Korean authorities or dig down their past in your presence. But, to tell the truth, the treachery of the south Korean authorities began already before liberation. When we were fighting the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the south Korean authorities betrayed the nation and served as officers in the Japanese imperialist army.

We cannot allow the south Korean authorities to obstruct national reunification and sell off south Korea to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists today. Our people will decisively frustrate all the manoeuvres of the splittists and surely achieve the cause of national reunification.

Clear is the stand of the Government of our Republic toward the question of national reunification. We hold that the question of the country's reunification must be solved independently on democratic principles in a peaceful way without any interference of outside forces. This is our invariable stand.

We have advanced a host of concrete proposals to solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully and made every possible effort for their realization.

What is most typical among the proposals advanced by us recently for the reunification of the fatherland is the five-point proposition of national reunification published in June last year. The keynote of our five-point proposition of national reunification is to eliminate the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south, convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organisations in the north and south, institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point proposition of national reunification put forward by us is a most just one correctly reflecting the will and desire of the entire Korean people and a most reasonable one acceptable to anyone who really wants the reunification of the country. Therefore, the entire people of north and south Korea as well as the broad strata of the world people are actively supporting and hailing our proposition.

The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities, however, are dead set against our just proposition of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are working to bar the reunification of Korea and permanently divide the north and south of our country into "two Koreas." This is because they can reduce south Korea to their permanent military base and commodity market only by perpetuating the split of our country.

Through the north-south joint statement in 1972, the south Korean authorities solemnly pledged themselves to the whole nation to reunify the country independently and peacefully. But, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, they are taking the road of further intensifying the nation-splitting manoeuvres, going back on this pledge. Following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, they hold that the north and south of Korea should enter the United Nations separately. They mean to fix and perpetuate the split of our nation.

The south Korean authorities are zealously stepping up the "two Koreas" plot on the one hand and intensifying the fascist repression of the south Korean people as never before on the other. They seek in this to maintain their crumbling ruling system if only by a few days.

These manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities can not but encounter a strong resistance of the people. Enraged at the schemes of the splittists at home and abroad for the permanent split of the nation and the fascistization moves of the south Korean reactionaries, the south Korean people have valiantly risen in a struggle against them.

This spring there was in south Korea what they call "the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and this alone clearly shows how valiantly the south Korean people are fighting.

Scared by the persistent struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people, the south Korean reactionaries have bestially suppressed it under the cloak of "anti-communism." In a little more than 3 months alone from April this year, the south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned over 2,800 south Korean people of various strata including youths and students and committed the barbarity of sentencing many of them to death on the untenable charge of being "communists."

In south Korea today anyone who opposes the present south Korean rulers, whether he is a student or an intellectual or a religionist, is made a target of suppression and a victim of "anti-communism." As you know, the south Korean reactionaries brought poet Kim Ji Ha to the military tribunal and imposed life imprisonment upon him on a charge of having written a poem against them. They kidnapped from Japan in broad daylight Kim Dae Jung who ran "for presidency" on the ticket of the New Democratic Party in the "presidential election" in 1971 and are suppressing him, putting him on trial, on charges that he opposed their treacherous policy. Recently the south Korean reactionaries imprisoned a Catholic bishop named Chi Hak Sun.

Now the south Korean reactionaries are imposing harsh penalties upon many people on charges of having connections with us. But, they have no connections at all with us and they are not communists. They are patriots demanding the reunification of the country and democratization of south Korean society and ordinary youth and students, intellectuals and religionists of south Korea.

It is not by any means on our orders that the south Korean people and personages of various segments are struggling against the south Korean reactionaries.

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Talk of President with Panamanian Journalists' Delegation

(Continued from page 1)

As we always say, where there is oppression there always comes resistance and where there is resistance there always comes the revolutionary struggle of the people. It is lawful that there arises a revolutionary struggle when the south Korean authorities are harshly trampling down and suppressing the people under the cloak of "anti-communism."

The struggle the south Korean people are waging today is a patriotic struggle for preventing a permanent split of the nation and accelerating the reunification of the fatherland and a just struggle for the realization of democratization of south Korean society.

An extensive movement is now under way in many countries of the world for denouncing the south Korean reactionaries' row of fascist suppression and saving the arrested and imprisoned youth, students and figures of various circles in south Korea. The press of the United States and Japan and other capitalist countries and even the premiers of capitalist countries protest against and denounce the fascist moves of the south Korean reactionaries going against the trend of the times.

We actively support the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy. We regard it as our lofty national duty to support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

If the struggle against fascism and for democracy ends in victory and a democratic figure takes over power in south Korea, our people will be able to realize the country's reunification at an early date by means of establishing an all-Korea unified government with the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the democratic forces in south Korea.

Next, you asked me what influence the *Juche* idea can have on the struggle of the third world people for the achievement of independence and socio-economic development. Now I will answer it briefly.

It is more right to say that our *Juche* idea evokes a strong sympathy among the world people and, especially, among the third world people than to say that it has influence on the revolutionary struggle of the third world people.

Today the *Juche* idea evokes a strong sympathy among the people of broad segments in the world, primarily because the *Juche* idea conforms with the aspiration and desire of the world people demanding independence, I think.

Ours is an era when the people demand independence. Today even the peoples of capitalist countries, to say nothing of the peoples of the socialist countries, want to take the road of independence and, especially, the third world people who had been subjected to exploitation and oppression by the imperialists for a long period are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

The *Juche* idea is an idea we propounded for the first time, proceeding from the requirements of the Korean revolution and basing ourselves on the experience of the Korean revolution. But it is an idea fully conforming also to the desires and aspirations of the world people.

The *Juche* idea is finding a great response among the third world people. This is also because it points to the most correct road of struggle for building a new life for the third world people, I think.

Today the third world people are faced with the task to consolidate the already won national independence and achieve the prosperity of their respective countries. The principal question arising here is whether to take the road of capitalism or the road of socialism. If the third world countries take the road of capitalism, they may be subjugated again by the imperialists. This is why many countries of the third world are now advancing toward socialism.

If the third world countries are to take the road of socialism, it is necessary for them to learn from the experiences of socialist countries. But the experiences of socialist countries cannot be fully applicable to the third world countries in toto. Therefore, if the third world countries want to follow the road of socialism, they should apply the experiences of socialist countries in conformity with the interests of their peoples and their specific conditions. In other words, it is necessary for them to adhere to the stand of *Juche*.

The *Juche* idea is an idea that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction also lies in the masses of the people.

The master of the revolution in each country is its people. The people of each country should have the attitude of a master toward the revolution in their country and solve all problems arising in the revolution and the work of construction by their own efforts in conformity with the interests of its people and the specific conditions of their country.

Our experience tells that it is very harmful to mechanically apply the experiences of other countries in the building of socialism. This can be compared to the fact that food can be digested well only when one chews food well and if one swallows up food not chewing it well, he will suffer from indigestion. As one chews food and swallows it if it suits his taste and spews it if it does not, so one should accept other countries' experiences when they suit the interests of his people and the specific conditions of his country and reject them when they do not.

When people of other countries came to us and asked to tell about our experiences, we always said that our experiences might not be applicable to the actual conditions of other countries and, therefore, they should use them only for reference and create by themselves experiences conforming to the specific conditions of their own countries.

It is by no means an easy job to hold fast to independence in the revolution and the work of construction and work out a correct line and a correct policy conforming to the interests of one's people and the specific conditions of one's country.

Our people, taking the *Juche* idea as the guiding compass, have thoroughly embodied the *Juche* idea in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural, and thereby won a great victory in the revolution and the work of construction. The great victory won by our people in the building of a new life is a clear demonstration of the correctness and vitality of the *Juche* idea.

If the countries of the third world are to consolidate the already won national independence and firmly uphold independence in politics, they should achieve economic independence. It is important for the third world countries in achieving their economic independence to strengthen economic and technical cooperation between them.

We maintain that the third world countries should not only unite politically but also cooperate economically and technically.

Now the third world countries are waging a vigorous struggle to protect their resources. At the U.N. Special Conference on Raw Material and Development held some time ago, the third world countries struggled in unity to protect their resources. The recent Third U.N. Conference on Sea Laws held in Venezuela discussed the question of 200 mile territorial waters and the question of economic waters. It is a very good thing that the third world people are struggling to protect the resources in the territory and territorial waters of their respective countries.

The developing countries of the third world should not only defend their resources from the imperialists' pillage but also actively exploit their rich resources and effectively utilize them for the prosperity and development of their countries and the betterment of the people's liyes. It is very important here for the third world countries to exchange each other's good experiences and techniques and cooperate with each other economically.

The third world countries possess not only rich resources but also have no small number of experiences and techniques that can be exchanged each other.

As we said when we met Peruvian correspondents some time ago, the fish processing technique has been developed in Peru and we may learn from Peru her fish processing technique. We may also learn the oil processing technique from Arab countries.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques that can be passed on to other countries. For example, we can pass on our experience of irrigation to the third world countries. In our country irrigation has already been completed in the rural economy. We are very proud of this.

Though the third world countries are on the road of development, each of them has a few kinds of fine techniques.

In the world there are now one hundred and more developing third world countries. If each of these countries exchanges one good experience and technique, it can have more than one hundred good experiences and techniques. If each of them exchanges 10, it can have 1,000 good experiences and techniques. Therefore, if the third world countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation, they can do a big job and achieve the economic independence of their countries in a brief period without relying on big powers.

The third world countries should achieve economic independence at an early date, along with political independence, by strengthening economic and technical cooperation. In the past a few big powers lorded it over the world. But now the third world people who make up the overwhelming majority of the world population must become the master of the world.

In conclusion I would like to say about the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the struggle of the Panamanian people for complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the struggle of the Panamanian people to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and achieve complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights.

The Panamanian people have waged a strenuous struggle to restore the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. Especially, the Panamanian people are vigorously waging of late the mass struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and plunder of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and achieve the legitimate rights.

The struggle of the Panamanian people to win sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone is a just one to achieve the territorial integrity and defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity.

We, in the name of the Korean people, express firm solidarity with the Panamanian people in the righteous struggle.

Korea and Panama are far away from each other geographically. But the Korean people have always followed with keen interests the struggle of the Panamanian people.

Since General Omar Torrijos Herrera took power in 1968, the Government of the Republic of Panama has been enforcing progressive policies which accord with the interests of the Panamanian people.

The Government of the Republic of Panama has taken a series of measures—agrarian reform, democratization of the educational system, nationalisation in the field of power industry, organization of agricultural cooperative farms, and restriction on acquisition of profits by the U.S. imperialist monopolies and big domestic capitalists. All these measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama are very progressive measures to defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity of the country.

In particular, it is a very good thing that the Panamanian people call for independence. This shows that there is a community of idea and stand between the peoples of our two countries. The Government of the Republic of Panama calls for 200 mile sea limit. This is same with our stand.

We actively support all the revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama and the valorous struggle of the Panamanian people.

We also fully support and highly appreciate the independent policy pursued by General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Our people regard the victory of the Panamanian people as their own. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are firmly convinced that the courageous Panamanian people will achieve complete national independence and sovereignty at an early date, rallied close around General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The U.S. imperialists are now infringing not only upon the independence and sovereignty of the Panamanian people but also upon the independence and sovereignty of the Korean people.

The Korean people and the Panamanian people are struggling against the common enemy and fighting for a common goal and ideal. The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the fighting Panamanian people in the struggle against the common enemy and extend active support and encouragement to the Panamanian people in the just struggle.

I hope that in the future the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen friendship and solidarity and advance shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism.

Let me conclude my answers to your questions. Thank you for your kind attention.

You are a mission which has built an arch bridge of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Panama. I once again warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Let us make efforts together for more frequent visits between our two peoples in the future.

I hope you will visit our country again in the future.

"We Proclaim That It Is Our Immediate Task to Profoundly Study and Widely Disseminate Kimilsungism"

"National Scientific Seminar on Juche Idea" Held in Tokyo with Large Attendance under Co-Sponsorship of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, "National Council of Societies for Study of Works of President KIM IL SUNG"

A "National Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea" was held with a large attendance in Tokyo on October 13 under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung."

A photo exhibition was arranged in the meeting place, at which a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect.

On display there were "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works," "Kim Il Sung: Biography," "Among the People" and immortal classic works of the leader and many other books and materials dealing with his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty traits.

Hong Gi Mun, head, and members, of the delegation of the parliamentary group of our country which had attended the 61st General Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, were invited to the seminar.

Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), was also present.

Attending the seminar were Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists; Kuriki Yasunobu, representative of the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung"; Ueda Toshio, Honorary Professor of Tokyo University; Hayashi Kaname, Professor of Kanto Gakuin University; Yoshimoto Masaki, Professor of Hosei University; Yanagida Setsuko, Professor of Utsunomiya University; Kobayashi Mitsue, Professor of Ibaragi University; and other prominent scholars and figures of Japan.

Also present were representatives of more than 60 study groups and public organisations, above 600 in all, in the 16 administrative districts—metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures —which included the "Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the teachers in Nerima ward, Tokyo; "Societies for the Study of Works of Kim Il Sung" in Ogawamura, Saitama, Ibaragi University, Fukushima; the Japan "Youth Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea"; the "Youth Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea" in Tokyo; the "Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea" of National Railway workers in Tokyo; the Tokyo "Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea"; the "Societies for the Study of the *Juche* Idea" in Sumida, of teachers of the northern district, teachers of Ota, in Toshima, in Suginami, Senshu University and the College of Foreign Studies in Tokyo; the "Societies for the Study of the *Juche* Idea" of Niigata University, Fukui University, Shizuoka, Yodogawa of Osaka, young workers in Nishinari of Osaka, Amagasaki, Sapporo in Hokkaido and Towada in Aomori; the "Institutes of Korean Affairs" of Chuo University, Setagaya, Saitama, Kanagawa, Yokohama Federation of Trade Unions, Gumma, Chiba University, Aichi University Kansai Gakuin University; the Kanagawa and Zushi" Japan-Korea Women's Councils"; Tokorozawa "Women's Society for the Study of the Korean Affairs" and "Study Circle," "Korean Movie Appreciating Society," Japan-Korea Association and Teachers Union.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar with the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

Orui Jun, Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, made an opening address on behalf of the sponsor organisations.

He said that the national seminar that day should mark an occasion for making a great contribution to a more deep-going study of the unique ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the immortal *Juche* idea as their quintessence and to the struggle for democracy and social progress in Japan and world peace.

Iwai Akira, representative member of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange, who was a guest at the seminar made a congratulatory speech.

He stressed: "The *Juche* idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the unswerving guideline on which we Japanese workers should take a firm hold."

Takagi Takeo, representative director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, in his congratulatory speech, said: I have no need to mention here how powerfully the *Juche* idea inspires the people of the third world countries and what a great vitality it displays in the world. Today it is an irresistible trend of the times to study the *Juche* idea.

He emphasized that the *Juche* idea is displaying a tremendous vitality as the "core in nursing fresh national strength."

Hong Gi Mun, head of the delegation of the parliamentary group of our country, also made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

Messages of greetings from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences and social scientists were introduced amid stormy applause.

Introduced there were messages of greetings from the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Finland; Bayad de Maria, representative of the Brazilian "Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Algeria; the "Study Committee of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; Asukata Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama, Japan; Kuroda Ryoichi, Governor of Osaka Prefecture; Suekawa Hiroshi, Honorary President of Ritsumeikan University; Ochi Yuichi, President of the Japan Science Council; Hata Yawara, Governor of Saitama Prefecture; Kameda Tokuji, Chairman of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; and other figures of Japan and other countries.

Yasui Kaoru made the keynote report under the title "The Ideological and Theoretical System of President Kim Il Sung and the Basic Viewpoint of Our Studies."

(See page 3)

During the interval after the morning session, the attendants saw the immortal classic works of the President and photographs showing his greatness on display. They chatted with each other talking about the brilliant revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung and exchanging experiences they had accumulated in the course of studying the *Juche* idea.

The attendants, led by the members of the Towada, Aomori, "Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea," loudly sang "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean and Japanese and the song "Let Us Study the *Juche* Idea" written and composed by those members, making the meeting place overflow with infinite reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Photo shows the "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" held on Oct. 13 at the Tokyo Hall in Tokyo, Japan.

At the afternoon session, Kawamura Jinya, Professor of Yokohama National University and member of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, read a paper entitled "The *Juche* Idea and Its Evolution"; Uchigashima Mikiyasu, member of the Tokyo "Youth Society for the Study of the *Juche* Idea," a paper entitled "The Embodiment of the *Juche* Idea and the Leadership of President Kim Il Sung over the Masses"; Hirose Reiko, member of the Kanagawa Japan-Korea Women's Council, a paper entitled "The Reunification of North and South Korea and the South Korean Question"; and Orui Jun, Professor of Toyo University and Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, a paper entitled "Contradictions among the U.S., Japanese and South Korean Reactionaries and Historical Understanding of the Present Times."

Representatives of study groups from all parts of Japan made speeches.

The speakers referred to the precious experiences and successes made in the course of studying the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung. They unanimously stressed that the great revolutionary ideas and theories of the President are entirely original ideas which brought about a revolutionary change in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theories and they form immortal Kimilsungism, the revolutionary banner representing the *Juche* era.

They introduced the successes made in the socialist construction of the DPRK under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved President.

Laying stress on the justness of the struggle of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the speakers strongly held that the reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung on the basis of the great *Juche* idea.

With a feeling of boundless respect they reverentially wished President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life.

A declaration in the name of the seminar was adopted at the seminar amid the applause of the attendants.

(See page 3)

Kuriki Yasunobu, representative of the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" made a closing speech.

Stressing that the great success made at the seminar is attributable, above all, to the great vitality of the *Juche* idea and Kimilsungism with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence, he said:

Why should we Japanese people study and learn from Kimilsungism with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence? This is because the *Juche* idea founded by great President Kim Il Sung and his theoretical system give a clear answer to the demand of the present time when the oppressed peoples of the world are fighting to regain *Juche* which they had been deprived of under the protracted oppression and in poverty.

(Continued on page 3)

DPRK and Venezuela Establish Diplomatic Ties

PYONGYANG, Oct. 29 (KCNA)—A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Venezuela was agreed upon on October 28 in Caracas.

The joint communique was signed by Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Cuba, upon authorization by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Efrain Schacht Aristeguieta, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, upon authorization by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela.

According to the joint communique, the two sides agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty, non-interference and peaceful co-existence among countries, firmly convinced that it is necessary for world peace and security to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples.

"Kimilsungism with Juche Idea as Its Quintessence Is Guiding Idea, Guiding Theory and Guiding Method of Our Times"

DECLARATION

Adopted at "National Scientific Seminar on Juche Idea"

The declaration adopted at the "National Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea" held in Tokyo October 13 said:

Japanese people of broad strata representing research workers, workers, students and women gathered at one place, held a "National Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea" under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" and achieved a big success at a time when the Japan-Korea question was assuming ever greater importance and the Japanese people's interest in it was increasing. This carries very great significance.

In particular, it was a great encouragement to us and further accentuated historic significance of today's seminar that the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had attended the general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union participated in the seminar as a guest and its delegate made a congratulatory speech as an intimate friend studying and learning from the *Juche* idea together with us.

The system of ideas and theories founded by President Kim Il Sung is based on the *Juche* idea that man is the master of everything, it is also for the good of man that nature and society are transformed, man is the most precious treasure and is the most powerful in the world and it gives the first formulation as a universal theory that the revolution and construction in each country are pushed ahead by the independence and creativeness of its people through the embodiment of the *Juche* idea.

The system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung has inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism and, at the same time, brought it creatively to a higher level in conformity with the demand of the new stage in the development of world history at which the people's struggle of revolution and construction for national-liberation for the defence of independence and for democracy, peace and socialism is being waged in a concrete form in various regions and countries on the globe.

Therefore, the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung forms a consistent system covering broad spheres including *Juche* philosophy and theory on the leadership of the masses, and it can be naturally called Kimilsungism.

At this seminar we confirm and declare this on the basis of the successes of profound studies and discussions.

The confirmation of Kimilsungism means that future research and study will enter a new stage and this seminar marked an epochal occasion for this.

The success of this seminar also indicates that the interest of the Japanese people in Korea has been further heightened since the Kim Dae Jung case and the Hayakawa and Tachikawa case and it is an expression of the firm fighting determination of the Japanese people against the collusion between the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which has been more clearly disclosed since the "August 15 shooting incident."

We warmly support the democratic national salvation struggle of the south Korean patriotic people who have risen valiantly in the hardships of death and harden our determination to fight with solidarity with them.

We more deeply confirm at this seminar that the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea based on the July 4 north-south joint statement is the only correct road and only when it is realized, can the normalization of Japan-Korea relations be materialized and it is the most urgent task for peace in Asia and the world.

We consider and proclaim here that it is one of the most important links in the struggle for defending Japan's democracy and peace to strengthen unity and solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan rallied around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and jointly fight against the untenable suppression of Chongryun and it is our immediate task to profoundly study and widely disseminate Kimilsungism.

Ideological and Theoretical System of President KIM IL SUNG and Basic Viewpoint of Juche Idea

Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of CSC of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, Reports at Seminar

In his keynote report, Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, stressed that the *Juche* idea founded by President Kim Il Sung brightly lights the road ahead of human history and powerfully inspires the struggle of the progressive people the world over.

He said:

The ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung is so wide in breadth and rich in content that it should be called the "encyclopedia of modern times" and in order to make a correct study of it, we should adopt an unswerving basic attitude and basic viewpoint in addressing ourselves to it.

I would like to raise the question of the historic position of the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and clarify the relations between the inheritance of Marxism-Leninism and the originality of President Kim Il Sung.

Original Ideological and Theoretical System

Saying that we live in an era vastly differing from the time when the founders of Marxism-Leninism lived, the reporter emphasized:

The ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence is an original ideological and theoretical system that has creatively applied and developed the universal truth advanced by the founders of Marxism-Leninism to suit the change of the times and the historical conditions and national peculiarities of Korea and given comprehensive answers to all the questions which were not raised in the past, but were raised only in our era.

President Kim Il Sung has taught about this:

"...Our Party has so far been guided by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism in leading the revolution and construction and referred to in no small measure what the founders of Marxism-Leninism advanced or carried into practice. But, many of what we have done are what our Party solved in an original way by creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the historical conditions and national peculiarities of our country. And we solved some problems, which had not been raised at the stage of Marx and Lenin and could not be foreseen owing to the conditions of the times, by using our brains and with our own efforts."

I have deeply delved into, pondered over and studied the question of relations between inheritance of Marxism-Leninism and the originality of President Kim Il Sung for a long period.

President Kim Il Sung has always firmly adhered to the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, basing himself on its revolutionary essence.

But, the ideological and theoretical system of the President with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence is not a mere inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism. It has its originality distinguishing itself from the old ones not only in the content of ideology and theory but in its structural system itself.

In this respect, the relations between President Kim Il Sung and Marxism-Leninism radically differ from the relations between Lenin and Marxism.

Because, as I said above, Lenin developed Marxism into Marxism-Leninism in the age of monopoly capitalism—imperialism and his theory of imperialism and other important theories were assembled within the framework of the structural system of Marxism.

President Kim Il Sung has brought an epochal turn in the development of Marxism-Leninism by creating an original structural system with the theories of revolution and construction and revolutionary method of leadership based on the *Juche* idea as the main content.

While respecting the historic legacies of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, we should pay attention to and make a profound and correct study of the originality of President Kim Il Sung who has brought about an epochal turn in the development of Marxism-Leninism, thus developing it to the highest position.

As seen above, the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence is standing high in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and is the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our times.

In the past, I termed this ideological and theoretical system "Marxism-Leninism of our times." But today I can call it "Kimilsungism" without hesitation. I have come to this conclusion after a long meditation and studies.

I am following with deep attention the fact that these days there are appearing people among students, youths and workers of Japan who, moved by the great vitality of Kimilsungism, are striving to make themselves steadfast Kimilsungists by studying, learning and grasping it.

I sincerely hope that all these young people will correctly grasp the position of Kimilsungism in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and carry on a faithful research and study of the precious historic legacies left behind by the founders of Marxism-Leninism and the outstanding originality of President Kim Il Sung, placing both of them within the field of vision.

At the same time, I earnestly hope that after today's significant seminar the scientists well versed in Marxism-Leninism will confirm the historic position of Kimilsungism in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

Ours Is Era of Juche

President Kim Il Sung wisely taught about the most important nature and characteristics of our times with brilliant penetration seeing through the essence of things in whatever complicated circumstances.

It is the teaching that ours is the era of *Juche*. This teaching is boundlessly deep in meaning and content. We students of the *Juche* idea are apt to think that it is natural that ours is the era of *Juche*. But, it was only the brilliant penetration of President Kim Il Sung that could exactly point out this when no one had a clear understanding of this.

Bearing this deep in mind, we should thoroughly study the profound meaning and content of the teaching of the President.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Today progressive people in the world want to live in accordance with the Juche idea and many countries demand independence. No one wants to be subjugated by others. No nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity. Not only the socialist countries but also the newly independent countries oppose foreign interference and restrictions, and are taking the road to independence and self-reliance. Even capitalist countries do not want to blindly follow big powers any longer but are demanding the right of independent actions. The world's people are now demanding the Juche idea and many countries are on the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time."

Saying here that the world progressive people want to live in accordance with the *Juche* idea in our times, President Kim Il Sung points out that not only the socialist countries but also the newly independent countries and even capitalist countries want to take the road of independence. We must pay attention to this.

We live in such era of *Juche*.

Korean Rev. Complete Human Rev.

I have dwelt on the importance of the wise teaching of President Kim Il Sung that ours is the era of *Juche*. This teaching clarifies for itself that Kimilsungism with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence is the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our times.

President Kim Il Sung gave clear answers as to what the *Juche* idea means from various angles. It is well known that especially the following words are often quoted:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful. All our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with men."

These words of President Kim Il Sung lead me to deep thought. Marx defined that man is the totality of the social relations.

This expounded that man is restricted by social relations and class relations.

On this President Kim Il Sung clarified in an overall way the social nature of man who plays the leading role in the development of history by defining man as the social being who regards independence as his life.

Man does not want to blindly obey the objective law of nature and society and constantly transforms the world to suit his goal, will and demand as the master of nature and society.

Korean revolution which makes advance under the uplifted banner of the *Juche* idea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung is the epochal revolution in the social system and a thoroughgoing human revolution, I think.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar, with the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants. The photo shows a scene of the letter's adoption.

Question on Theory and Practice

Next, I will refer to the question of the relations between theory and practice.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"All the policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life.

To have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality."

As is clear in these words of President Kim Il Sung, the *Juche* idea and the entire ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence are not a theory for theory's sake. But they have been advanced and developed in the flame of the struggle for Korea's liberation and revolution and construction, which has gone through many difficulties and trials.

We must firmly base on these points the viewpoint of our study.

Referring to the fact that the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung is embodied in all fields of the revolution and construction of our country, he pointed out:

We should deeply reflect on the stand of the Japanese scientists and intellectuals by studying the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung.

It is nearly 50 years since I made my first contact with Marxism-Leninism in my youth.

During this period, I have learned much from the historical legacies of the founders of Marxism-Leninism.

But, in this course of study I have always felt impatience. Because the founders of Marxism-Leninism lived in a time totally different from mine and formed their ideas and theories, subjected to restrictions by the historical conditions of that time.

Such impatience vanished when I made contact with the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence.

This is because Kimilsungism is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which I live and it gives clear answers to the questions which I think deeply.

Therefore, I feel deepest respect and gratitude for President Kim Il Sung.

The best way of expressing this feeling of respect and gratitude, I firmly believe, is that we found our own ideological and theoretical system suited to the historical conditions and national peculiarities of Japan and advance history by studying the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the immortal *Juche* idea as its quintessence and drawing lessons from it with a modest attitude of always obeying the truth, maintaining the steadfast *Juche* character as scientists of Japan.

I made today's report on the basis of this faith.

A mark of the torch was hanging on the background of the platform, which symbolizes the great vitality of the immortal *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea which was propounded and has developed in the flames of the struggle for Korea's liberation and revolution and construction which has gone through many difficulties and trials, is the beacon brightly illumining the road of human history today and it powerfully inspires the struggle of the progressive people of the world.

He concluded his report, sincerely hoping that the flame of the immortal *Juche* idea will rage more furiously and reverentially wishing President Kim Il Sung, its founder, a long long life in good health.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

(Continued from page 2)

This is also because the *Juche* idea fully reflects the demand of the world revolution and the era of independence.

At today's seminar Mr. Yasui Kaoru gave a clear definition that Kimilsungism is the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as the quintessence. This is of epochal significance.

We should study the ideas and theories of great President Kim Il Sung —Kimilsungism.

We should deeply study great Kimilsungism because it is imperative for us to learn from the outstanding strategies and tactics of President Kim Il Sung in pushing ahead with the struggle for defending Japan's independence, peace and democracy.

Today we decided to call the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as the quintessence Kimilsungism. This means that we confirmed that the great *Juche* idea is not a theory for the sake of theory but a great idea which we should study and learn from as a weapon of practice.

He expressed the resolve of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" to further strengthen their relations, raise the level of study of the *Juche* idea and conduct tireless activities to disseminate and propagate Kimilsungism among the broader sections of Japanese people.

Noting that the Korean question is the focus of the world politics today and the Japan-Korea relations are developing more rapidly as never before, he said: "Our study of Kimilsungism is not only to study it as an idea and theory but also to take it as the guiding compass of action indicating a correct orientation of struggle."

The holding in Tokyo of the "National Scientific Seminar on the *Juche* Idea" with a large attendance means that an international conference on Kimilsungism will be placed on the order of the day, he stressed. He reverentially wished the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

He concluded his closing speech, shouting "Long live the immortal *Juche* idea!" and "Long live Japan-Korea amity and friendship!"

The seminar closed with a loud chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" sung by the entire attendants with their warm hearts carrying boundless respect and adoration for the great President solemnly resounded in the meeting hall and far and wide into the sky over Tokyo.

172nd Rpt Ship "Mangyongbong" Leaves Niigata for DPRK

The 172nd repatriation ship, "Mangyongbong," steamed into Niigata port on Oct. 29 and off on Nov. 2 for Chongjin port in the DPRK, carrying about 200 returnees.

Prior to the departure, a reception was arranged in the name of the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC in commemorating the 15th anniversary of opening the repatriation work. Present there were Chairman Han Duk Su, and vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Li Gye Baek, of the Chongryun CSC. Also seen there were head Kim Sang Il of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its other members, and Yang Sun Chol, captain of the repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" and other officers. Over 150 Koreans here and 350 Japanese of various circles participated there.

Seeing off the repatriation ship, loudly singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," were vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek and many Korean and Japanese peoples.

A Korean compatriot called Kim, one of the Koreans going to return to the DPRK said:

"I feel the warm care of President Kim Il Sung closer to me, as I am going to my fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I'll surely bring up my son and daughter as able workers for socialist construction, faithful to the President."

He accrossed the Strait of Korea (the Sea of Hyonhae—a rough sea) thirty-three years ago with bitter grief as a homeless man, and suffered from various kinds of maltreatment and persecution by Japanese reactionaries. But now, a great change has takin place in him.

So far, for 15 years, over 92,000 Korean compatriots have returned to their country, are now leading a happy life without any worry about eating, clothing, housing, medical treatment and education expenses and are actively taking part in the construction work as the masters of their country.

S. Korean Anti-Dictatorship Struggle Expands into Press, Various Schools

Guarantee Freedom of Press! Release Patriots! Stop KCIA Interference into Campus!

Students

Reportedly, upwards of 150 students of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul October 17 again rose in a righteous struggle with unshakable determination to destroy the fascist dictatorship and win freedom and democratic rights.

They gathered in the auditorium of the main building of the college and held a rally called "memorial services on the second anniversary of the death of democracy."

More than 1,000 students of Sogang University on the 17th held an indignation meeting and staged a demonstration against fascism and for democracy.

Upwards of 200 students of Kukmin College in Seoul on October 17 continued their vigorous struggle demanding the release of the imprisoned students following the previous day.

More than 500 students of Kangwon University in Chunchon, Kangwon Province of south Korea, waged a mass demonstration struggle on October 17 in demand of the release of the imprisoned students and guarantee of campus freedom.

Students of Koryo University in Seoul gathered in the library of the college of liberal arts and science of the university on October 21 and held an indignation meeting denouncing the ferocious military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Over 300 students of Catholic Theological College in Seoul also held an anti-"government" meeting in the library of the college from 11 a.m. that day.

Over 300 students of the agricultural college of Seoul University in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, held an indignation campus meeting denouncing the fascist tyranny of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique on October 22.

Students of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul who fought on October 21 vigorously turned out to a massive struggle against fascism and for democracy again on October 25 defying the suppression by the puppet police.

The school was closed and puppet police were standing guard at the front gate to check and suppress students coming to the school.

They gathered in the auditorium with a burning hatred for the fascist bandits and held an indignation meeting from 12 noon protesting against and denouncing the treacherous acts and fascist barbarities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They adopted a six-point resolution demanding "establishment of a democratic order" and "guarantee of freedom of the press."

After the indignation meeting the students staged a massive demonstration.

Over 100 students of the dental college of Yonse University held an indignation meeting in the school on the morning of October 25 vehemently exposing and denouncing the cruel fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits.

Students of the normal college of Seoul University recently held an indignation meeting on the campus.

The students gathered on the campus with surging indignation at the fascist step of suspending lectures at 7 colleges of the university, and bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen for their murderous atrocities.

Reporters of the south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" called a strike on October 24 in protest against the press gag.

More than 500 students of Kwangju First High School in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on October 21 courageously rose in a mass-scale struggle against fascism and for democracy, encouraged by the unabated struggle of south Korean collegians.

The third year class students of the school boycotted the lesson and held an indignation meeting on the campus denouncing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique's harsh suppression.

They strongly demanded democracy, release of the arrested students and freedom of the press.

After the meeting the students started a street demonstration.

More than 1,000 students and youths affiliated with the Seoul Catholic Church Federation waged a just struggle against the "government" and fascism and for democracy on October 24.

They gathered in the church in Myongdong, Seoul, at 4 p.m. that day and held a meeting in defiance of the threat by over 500 puppet police bandits and bitterly denounced the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Press

Reportedly, reporters of the south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" in Seoul called a strike on the afternoon of October 24 against the press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

They called the strike after holding a meeting against the suppression of the press in the morning.

As already reported, more than 180 reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" adopted at the meeting a declaration and a resolution against the suppression of the press and in demand of the guarantee of freedom of speech and decided to publish them through "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga." But the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and some cowards in the upper crust of the paper prevented it. They called the strike in stern protest against this dastardly act.

The evening issue of "Tonga Ilbo" was not published that day due to the strike.

Reporters of "Radio Tonga" joined the struggle of the "Tonga Ilbo" reporters, suspending broadcasting from 4 p.m. that day.

More than 180 reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" went over to a sit-in struggle from the strike. They are determined to keep up their struggle till their demand raised in the declaration and resolution is pushed through.

The journalists of the newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" won their struggle on October 24.

The October 24 evening issue of "Tonga Ilbo" carried the declaration, resolution and a report of the anti-"government" struggle. "Radio Tonga" also started again from 11 p.m. that night and reported about an anti-"government" meeting held by Catholics in Seoul that day.

The "declaration for realizing freedom of the press" made public by the journalists reads in full:

"We declare that the free activities of the press are the way of overcoming the unheard-of difficulties facing our society today."

"With no pretext can freedom of the press, the basic social function for maintaining and developing a democratic society be suppressed and no one can interfere in it.

"We feel ashamed to the marrow of the fact that the restoration of freedom of the press is demanded and the awakening of men of the press is urged outside the press, at churches, universities and colleges.

"Originally, freedom of the press is the practical task of us men of the press and it is not granted by the permission of the authorities. We, therefore, declare that we will make all efforts to realize freedom of the press, the elementary demand for the existence of democratic society, not yielding to any repression going against freedom of the press and resolve as follows with our warm hearts:

"1, Determinedly reject with our firm unity any outside interference in the newspapers, radios and journals.

"2, Resolutely reject the access of members of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"3, Reject all the unreasonable taking of men of the press to the police.

"4, In case men of the press are taken illegally to the police under any pretext, we will not leave the office till they are sent back to the office."

Some 100 reporters of "Hanguk Ilbo" held a meeting on the evening of October 24 and decided to call a strike at once in protest against the vicious act of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who had arrested reporters.

Nearly at the same time, some 100 reporters of "Choson Ilbo" also held a meeting and adopted a resolution to reject decidedly any fascist restriction on their press activities.

Reporters of "Chungang Ilbo" and "Radio Tongyang" in Seoul rose up on the evening of Oct. 24 in protest against the bestial press gag in response to the struggle of reporters of "Tonga Ilbo."

In response to the struggle of journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" for freedom of the press, south Korean journalists, reporters of various newspapers, news agencies and radio broadcasting rose up as one in the struggle against barbarous suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters.

On Oct. 25 and 26, unanimously turned out to the struggle "Tongyang News Agency," "Hapdong News Agency," "Radio Munhwa," "Chonnam Maeil," "Kyonghyang Sinmun," "Radio Taegu Munhwa," "Sina Ilbo," "Seoul Sinmun," "Kukje Sinbo," "Ryongnam Ilbo," "Pusan Ilbo," "Chungnam Ilbo," "Chonbuk Sinmun," "Kangwon Ilbo," "Radio Chunchon Munhwa" and "Sisa News Agency."

On the afternoon of Oct. 25 the "Hanguk Journalists Association," an organization of south Korean journalists, published a statement supporting the struggle of the south Korean journalists against the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits and for winning freedom of the press.

The statement extended "unreserved support to the declaration for defending freedom of the press" issued recently by "Tonga Ilbo" and other newspaper and radio reporters in Seoul and expressed the firm determination to "do its best to support" their struggle.

Korean Journalists Union Supports S. Korean Journalists in Struggle For Freedom of Press

PYONGYANG, Oct. 27 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union published a statement on Oct. 26 supporting the struggle of the south Korean men of the press against the high-handed suppression of the press by Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The statement reads:

South Korea is now being swept by a vehement movement of democracy by students and people for the right to existence and freedom, which is coincided with a furious struggle of the men of the press against the outrageous suppression of the press on the part of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

According to reports, more than 180 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" in Seoul on the afternoon of Oct. 24 held a meeting and called a strike all at once after adopting a declaration demanding the freedom of the press and a resolution demanding "an end to the suppression on the press," enraged at the beastly suppressive barbarity of the Pak Jung Hi clique against four journalists including the chief editor of the paper who had carried out a righteous report activity conforming to the mission of the press, defying the fascist step of news blackout.

Joining this struggle, the journalists of "Radio Tonga" suspended broadcasting from 4 that afternoon to be followed by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Seoul and local areas such as "Hanguk Ilbo," "Choson Ilbo," "Kyonghyang Sinmun," "Sina Ilbo," "Tongyang News Agency," "Hapdong News Agency," "Radio Tongyang," "Radio Munhwa," "Chonnam Ilbo" and "Kangwon Ilbo" who launched a struggle simultaneously demanding the freedom of the press activities.

They have adopted a "Declaration on Defence of Freedom of Men of the Press," a "Declaration on Winning the Freedom of the Press" and so forth and are waging an undaunted resistance against fascism and for democracy, renewing their determination to fight it out till their demands are met under the slogans: "We will report truth about campus and religious activities!" "We will report facts about all the activities concerning the freedom of the press!" "We prohibit intrusion of C.I.A. members into the editorial board!" "We oppose illegal walking of pressmen to authorities!"

The publication of "Tonga Ilbo" and program of "Radio Tonga" were stopped for a time due to the massive struggle of the south Korean men of the press.

The righteous struggle of the south Korean men of the press who rose determinedly against the gag placed on the press by the Pak Jung Hi clique under the fist law of the "revitalised" dictatorship has evoked enthusiastic support and sympathy from the south Korean public circles and people of all walks of life.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, in the name of the entire pressmen of the northern half of the Republic, extends full support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean pressmen, regarding it as an expression of the long pent-up resentment and strong resistance against the truculent fascist dictatorship trampling underfoot and totally obliterating the freedom of the press and democracy and a just patriotic struggle for the basic right of the press and democracy.

It is only too natural that the south Korean men of the press have risen up in a struggle against the suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique. As everyone knows, the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, from the very day when they wrested power at the point of the bayonet, have ruthlessly violated the freedom and democratic rights of people and harshly suppressed the progressive men of the press and their press activities, for the filthy purpose of concealing their treacheries, justifying their fascist ruling system and realizing their wild ambition for long-term office.

In the recent years, they have declared military suppressive orders one after another such as the "emergency state," "emergency martial law" and "emergency measures" under the cloak of "revitalisation" and sealed up press organs with the mobilisation of the army and police and placed all the publishing and editorial activities under the supervision and control of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and committed the cursed barbarity of brutally torturing and putting on murderous trials newsmen who reported the truth on charges of "false report" and "libel."

Under the threat of blood-stained fascist bayonets, numerous men of the press who should tell the truth, are languishing miserably, their pen broken and their mouths muzzled, and south Korea has literally turned into "a dark world without the ears, eyes and mouth of society" and "the ruins of the press."

This time the Pak Jung Hi clique did not allow the press to report a single word about the righteous struggle of the south Korean students and people for freedom and democracy and, furthermore, committed the brutal barbarity of illegally arresting journalists and editors who demanded freedom of report activities. This vividly shows to what extent the rascals have gone in their fascist hysterics.

We, in the name of the entire men of the press in the northern half of the Republic, sharply denounce with bitter national resentment the fascist suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, branding it as a most high-handed challenge to the basic rights of the press and human conscience.

The current struggle of the south Korean men of the press is an inevitable outcome of the south Korean society where the freedom of the press and democratic civil rights are crushed and terrorism and murder, fascism and treachery hold sway.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Resistance is sure to come where there is suppression and a revolution breaks out where there is resistance."

With whatever frenzy the Pak Jung Hi clique may try to muzzle the press at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, they can never bar the struggle of the south Korean men of the press who treasure justice and truth.

The Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique must stop at once their fascist suppression of the press and strictly guarantee the freedom of the press and the democratic rights of the people.

The south Korean men of the press should hold higher the banner of struggle which they had already lifted, not yielding to the fascist dictatorship and suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and determinedly sharpen their pen of justice and fight on persistently to indict the treacherous crimes of the south Korean reactionary rulers to the whole world and win the freedom of speech, the press and report activities.

The south Korean men of the press should support and encourage in every way the struggle of the south Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy to win campus freedom and democracy and struggle with redoubled energy to destroy the "revitalised" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique with an artillery barrage of the press and achieve the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, as in the past, will in the future, too, resolutely support and encourage with might and main the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean men of the press and people.

Foreign Interference Should Be Terminated in Korea

Speeches of Delegates at 29th UNGA Session

Strong demands are voiced at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag, according to a report from New York.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on Oct. 4th, **I. E. Hunlede, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Togo,** declared that the Togolese Government which earnestly desires the reunification of Korea welcomed the decision on the Korean question adopted at the 28th U.N. General Assembly. But, he said, the presence of foreign troops in south Korea is a big obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which the Korean people aspire after so ardently.

He went on:

Therefore, our country has become one of those countries which demanded the inclusion of the question of the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea in the agenda of the 29th U.N. General Assembly. And our country could not but sever relations with south Korea, because we considered that the obstinate attitude of south Korea made the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and, furthermore, the reunification of Korea impossible.

We ardently hope that the U.N. organization will help by actual deed the great Korean people achieve the reunification of the country.

Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Cameroon Vincent Efon said that the time has come when all foreign troops still stationed in south Korea should be withdrawn. Only when outside interference is ruled out can the Korean people freely and effectively settle the question of the reunification of their country, he stressed.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Geude Gabre Selassie held that obstacles must be removed and the question of the reunification of Korea be solved by peaceful means.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on October 7 **Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia** pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have interfered with all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea and foreign troops are still stationed in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula under the flag of the United Nations. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Speaking at the general debate on the same day, **Australian Foreign Minister Donald Willesee** stressed that the reunification of Korea must be achieved peacefully without interference of outside forces.

He continued:

The reunification of Korea must be achieved peacefully through an agreement between the Korean people themselves. One must refrain from resorting to force to achieve this.

Speaking at the general debate on the same day, **Artemon Simbananiye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Planning of the Republic of Burundi,** said: Our delegation thinks that we must continue to go forward to seek peace in the Korean Peninsula. The two parties concerned began a dialogue. And the only obstacle preventing it from making constructive results is the presence of the "U.N. forces" in the southern part of the country. Our delegation demands the complete, immediate and definite withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag. The Government of the Republic of Burundi regards this withdrawal as a precondition for the reunification of Korea. We consider any attempt to seek separate U.N. membership for the two sides a plot to obstruct the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Speaking at the general debate on the same day, **Umba Di Rutete, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Zaire,** stressed: The Republic of Zaire calls for the promotion of the course of reunification of Korea and opposes every attempt to prevent the realization of the will of the Korean people.

In a speech made at the general debate on the same day, **Charles Samba Cissoko, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali,** said:

Our General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Korean question on November 28, 1973. The south Korean authorities went further in taking a wrong attitude to return to their old one, refusing to continue the dialogue.

Everything in Seoul is unstable and its "regime" is bent on the suppression to quell the mounting voices of the people calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the independent reunification of the country.

He said: The puppet regime set up by imperialism in Seoul is an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. If the United Nations recognizes this "regime," it would mean giving up its first mission. The time has come when foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag should withdraw from it, he emphasized.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on October 8, **Byelorussian Foreign Minister Anatoli Gurinovich,** said: The current general assembly should adopt without delay a decision on withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag and stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people. This will mean an important contribution to the cause of relaxing the tension on the Asian Continent.

Speaking at the general debate that day, **Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pyja** stressed:

Our Government hopes the United Nations will play its role, not tolerate its flag being abused as ever even after the lapse of a quarter of a century but withdraw foreign troops from south Korea as quickly as possible.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Shadhil Jassim Tage spoke at the plenary meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly on October 9.

We call upon the United Nations to put an end, without further delay, to the abuse of its name and flag in covering up the continued presence of the U.S. occupation forces in south Korea, he said.

We, he added, also demand that a greater attention be paid to the Korean question so that conditions may be created for the relaxation of tension in Korea and the achievement of the reunification of Korea.

Speaking on the same day, **Alfred J. Bellizzi, acting head of the Maltese delegation** said:

Our government believes that the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag is the indispensable first step toward a significant bilateral dialogue and achievement of peaceful reunification.

(KCNA)

355th MAC Meet Held

Nuclear Weapons Introduction by U.S. into S. Korea Denounced

KAESONG, Oct. 25 (KCNA)—The 355th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the introduction of nuclear weapons by the U.S. imperialist aggressors into south Korea to keep them in south Korea and against their bringing naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons and committing war exercises and provocations against the northern half of the Republic, in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, and called it to task for this.

According to the testimony given by a retired rear admiral Larocque of the United States recently before a congressional joint committee on atomic energy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced nuclear bombs and warheads into south Korea to keep them in "igloo-shaped, concrete storehouses" there and introduced again on October 4 into south Korea the aircraft carrier "Midway" carrying nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have not only introduced even nuclear weapons to keep them in south Korea but also are bringing there naval ships carrying nuclear weapons. This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been turning south Korea further into a dangerous nuclear attack base and that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have now reached the stage of increasing even the danger of a nuclear war, the senior member of our side said, and declared: This constitutes a flagrant violation of the preamble of the armistice agreement and paragraphs 12 and 13 D thereof, an intolerable criminal act of gravely threatening peace in Korea and the world and a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the progressive peoples the world over who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors successively conducted in September last what they call "operational readiness training test" and "guided missile-launching exercises" in the DMZ in the central sector of the front and conducted war exercises in the west coast, firing tens of thousands of rounds of ammunitions with various kinds of guided missiles. All the facts graphically show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from withdrawing from south Korea, are making a frenzied attempt to keep it as their colony and military base, hinder the reunification of Korea, aggravate tension and increase the danger of a nuclear war in Korea.

The senior member of our side said:

The rounds of bullets fired by the south Korean war-like elements from the DMZ into our side ran into 1,500 on 35 occasions during the period from September 10 to October 23.

During the same period the south Korean war-like elements introduced heavy weapons into the southern portion of the DMZ on 26 occasions.

The number of the intrusion of the enemy's high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-7" and military aircraft into the air over the DMZ and our coastal waters to conduct espionage acts against our side amounted to as many as 11 occasions in total from September 10 to October 23.

During the same period the south Korean bellicose elements sent various naval vessels into our coastal waters in the West Sea on 76 occasions to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side.

Major General Kim Poong Sup sharply exposed and denounced the preposterous quibbles which the enemy is reiterating in an attempt to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have disguised themselves as the "U.N. forces," saying that they cannot pull out of south Korea because they were stationed there in accordance with the "U.N. resolution" and now they are insisting that they are not the "U.N. forces" but troops stationed in south Korea on the basis of the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact," the senior member of our side totally refuted the preposterous sophism of the enemy to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have so far resorted to all conceivable deception to justify their illegal occupation of south Korea by force of arms under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and to conceal their criminal acts in obstructing Korea's reunification.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors thought it advantageous to use the name of the U.N. in justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, they insisted that they were the "U.N. forces," but when they think it disadvantageous to wear the berets of the "U.N. forces," they say that the troops are not the "U.N. forces." This is the very brigandish practice the U.S. imperialist aggressors have habitually followed.

It is an act of aggression which can never be tolerated that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are occupying other's country, whether they put on or off the helmet of the "U.N. forces."

The senior member of our side refuted the unreasonable argument of the U.S. imperialists that there would arise the danger of war when the "U.N. forces" pull out of south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the armistice agreement in south Korea.

The unwarranted allegation of the enemy is designed not to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea but to keep Korea divided into two and keep a hold on south Korea as their colonial military base, stressed the senior member of our side.

He strongly demanded that in order to lift tension in our country and realize its independent and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops under the mask of the "U.N. forces" must pull out of south Korea at once, taking along all the lethal weapons and military equipment introduced into south Korea.

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